

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6142 號二四百一十六

日五点六月廿九

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1877.

六月四日

號四月八英 港香

[PRICE \$2] PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 2, CHINA, German str., 648, J. C. Ackerman, Shanghai 29th July. General—Sternsen & Co.
August 2, OCEAN, British str., 971, J. C. James, Foochow 31st July, Tern—James, Matheson & Co.
August 3, YESSO, British str., 560, Ashton, Foochow 31st July, Amoy 1st August, and Swatow 2nd, General—D. Lafram & Co.
August 3, FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, A. Crood, Canton 2nd August, General—O. M. S. N. Co.
August 3, DANUBE, British str., 720, Clanchy, Hongkong 26th July, General—Yuen Fai, Hong.
August 3, ESMERALDA, British str., 395, E. Theobald, Tacton 2nd August, Belfast—A. Macg. Heaton.
August 3, AYRSHIRE, British str., 1,271, Scott, Calcutta 19th July, Penang 25th, and Swatow 23rd, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

CELEBRATIONS.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 3RD.

Hailong, British steamer, for Swatow, &c. Fuyue, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai. Starlight, Siamese brig, for Bangkok. Yodong, British steamer, for Hainan. Ocean, British steamer, for Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 3, CHINA, German str., for Canton. August 3, NINGPO, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSAGERS.

Arrived—
Per Yesso, str., from East Coast—
Mr. Elwell and 50 Chinese.
Per Ocean, str., from Foochow—
Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, Miss Mishland, and Mr. Wolff.
Per Danube, str., from Bangkok—
88 Chinese.
Per China, str., from Shanghai—
15 Chinese.
Per Ayshire, str., from Calcutta, &c.—
550 Chinese.

Depart—
Per Hailong, str., for Swatow, &c.—
70 Chinese.
Per Fu-yew, str., for Shanghai—
30 Chinese.
Per Yodong, str., for Hainan—
14 Chinese.
Per Ocean, str., for Sydney—
4 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Tacton on 2nd August, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Dunelm* reports left Bangkok on 26th July, and had light SW. monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The German steamship *China* reports left Shanghai on 29th July, and had fine weather and light variable winds throughout. Passed the German barque *Emerson* of White Dog.

The British steamship *Ayshire* reports left Calcutta on 19th July, Penang on the 25th, and Singapore on the 28th midnight, and had fine weather and light winds throughout. Passed the steamship *White Star* of 1 mile North of Pulau Capas.

The British steamship *Ocean* reports left Foochow on 31st July, and had moderate variable winds and fine weather to Breaker Point; from thence to port light SW. westerly winds and occasional showers. Passed a great number of sailing vessels bound South.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foochow on 31st July, Amoy on 1st August, and Swatow on the 2nd, and had moderate winds and fine weather throughout. In Foochow, str. *Metropole*, Ocean, Mecca, *Thiengala*, *Hainan* and *Europe*. Passed the steamship *Patricia* in 1000 m. bound for Amoy. The steamship *Takao* left 1st instant. In Swatow, steamship *Tsin-tien*, *Chooi*, *Hien*, *Yuen*, *Hochi*, *Cheng Hoek Kien*, *Norza*, and *H.M.S. Nasar*.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

Arrivals—
26. Douglas, British str., from Coast Ports.
26. Yesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.
26. Alex. Newell, Brit. str., from Bangkok.
27. China, Chinese bark, from Chefoo.
28. Parrot, G. bark, from Nanking.
30. Nama, British steamer, from Hongkong.
31. Chefoo, British steamer, from Shanghai.
31. C. Hock Kien, Brit. str., from Hongkong.
31. Hui-yuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
31. Hooching, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

August—
1. H. H. G. British steamer, from Amoy.
1. Norna, British steamer, from Hongkong.
2. Douglas, British str., for Hongkong.
26. Yesso, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
30. Nama, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
31. Swatow, British steamer, for Shanghai.

August—
1. Hailong, British steamer, for Hongkong.

BANGKOK SHIPPING.

Arrivals—
3. Adria, British steamer, from Coast Ports.
9. R. Brooke, Sarawak str., from Singapore.
11. F. Starce, Italian bark, from Hongkong.
15. Glamorganshire, Brit. bark, from Hongkong.
16. Danube, British steamer, from Hongkong.
18. F. Starce, Italian bark, from Hongkong.
21. Majahid, Danish bark, from Amoy.
25. H. S. G. Siam, Dutch bark, from Singapore.
29. Tinters Abbey, Brit. str., from Madras.

July—
8. Scharnhorst, German bark, from Singapore.
11. Majahid, Danish bark, from Singapore.
11. Hainan, Siamese str., from Singapore.
12. H. S. G. Siam, Dutch bark, from Singapore.

June—
17. Palestine, British bark, for Hongkong.
18. Alchi, German bark, for Singapore.
18. Hibernian, British bark, for Hongkong.
20. Diamond, German bark, for Hongkong.
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NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [82]

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 4TH, 1877.

The interpretation in the Supreme Court has
been frequently commented on, both in the
court itself and outside. That there are
grave defects is unquestionable, but the man
whose interpretation would give entire satis-
faction to bench and bar would be extremely
difficult to find, and the little squabbles
which have recently taken place on the sub-
ject have been simply so many storms in a
teacup. The Chinese Justice says he has no
control over the interpreter, and on that ac-
count he appears to think it highly improper
that the one which first occurs to that officer. In languages of such
great dissimilarity as English and Chinese it
is of course possible that several renderings
may be given of the same words, some of
which would be better than others. If there

is any one engaged in the court who is able
to suggest to the interpreter a clearer rendering
than that the one which he has given, there
seems to be no reason why the court should
not have the benefit of it. Offering such a suggestion does not necessarily partake of the nature of interference with the
interpreter's discharge of his duty. The
court cannot take any interpretation which is
not approved by the interpreter, but Mr.
Romano, we believe, does not resent suggestions,
and when he is willing to accept them it is
difficult to imagine why the Chinese
Justice should so energetically oppose them.
He himself not infrequently suggests to the
legal gentlemen practising before him a
better form in which he thinks a question
might be expressed than the one first used,
and when we do to the much more difficult
matter of expressing ideas in different
languages, why the offering of a suggestion
by gentleman whose duty to their clients
enforces upon them the necessity of carefully
watching every point which tells for or
against, should be looked upon as such a
grave inappropriateness. Our obedient servant,

A PORTUGUESE CONSUL.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE CONSUL
TO THE PORT OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR, I have to advise that the
appointment of this appointment of Mr.
Barreto as Consul General for Portugal in the
colony, contained in your issue of this morning,
is inaccurate. Mr. Barreto has only been
appointed Consul of the second class, and not
Consul-General. Your belief that the Portuguese
community are all very pleased with the selection
seems to me premature. Being in daily
touch with the Chinese, I have seen
nothing to indicate that the Chinese
have been pleased with the selection.
I shall be glad to let you know when
the new Consul is appointed.

Yours obediently,

A PORTUGUESE CONSUL.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1877.

POLICE COURT.

August 3rd.

BEFORE THE HON. CHARLES MAY.

MARINE DISTURBANCE.

Wong Ahung and another were charged by
P.C. 537 with creating a disturbance in the
Central Market. They were fined 50 cents each,
DISBURSTING RUBBISH IN FORBIDDEN PLACES.

P.C. 604 charged Cheung Ahi and another with
throwing building rubbish at the base of
Morrison's Hill. The first defendant was fined
50 cents and the second 25 cents.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE.

Two men were charged with fighting
and creating a disturbance in Hyatt's
Tank-Tan. They were fined 50 cents each.

A PICKPOCKET.

Ho Aou, a coolie, was charged by H. S. Spain, a
Royal Marine on board H.M.S. "Victor Emmanuel,"
with stealing a note from his pocket in the
Central Market. He was fined 50 cents.

DISBURSTING RUBBISH.

Wong Ahung and another were charged by
P.C. 537 with creating a disturbance in the
Central Market. They were fined 50 cents each.

DISBURSTING RUBBISH.

Charles Galas, Harry Hawes, Jas. Murray,
John, and James J. D. C. were charged with
the offense of creating a disturbance in the
Central Market. They were fined 50 cents each.

DISBURSTING RUBBISH.

Wong Ahung and another were charged by
P.C. 537 with creating a disturbance in the
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P.C. 537 with creating a disturbance in the
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 3rd August.
Sales of New Paper to-day, previous to the arrival of the *Argus*, are given at \$363 to \$367. For Malwa the terms remain as last noted.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight..... 3/10
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight..... 3/11
Crown Notes, at 30 days sight..... 3/14
Documentary Bills, at 6 months sight..... 3/14
Bank, sight..... 3/14
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight..... 225
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight..... 225
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight..... 734
Private, 30 days' sight..... 74

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—37 per cent premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$75 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$2,700 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 705 per share.
China Insurance Company—\$25 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$68 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$150 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—24 per cent discount.
Hongkong Canton and Amoy Steamboat Co.'s Shares—per cent discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 30 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—\$103. Ex. 4s. 1d.

SALES ON AUGUST 3RD, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Vernon—50 bags, at \$9.70, by K-wong-wo-cheng to travelling trader.

Chamoy Horns—500 tassies, at \$100.00, by K-wong-wo-cheng to travelling trader.

Gum Olfatum—50 bags, at \$2.70, by K-wong-wo-cheng to travelling trader.

White Wax—5 pieces, at \$74.30, by K-wong-wo-cheng to travelling trader.

Cotton—60 bags, at \$17.00, by K-wong-wo-cheng to travelling trader.

Gypsum—200 pounds, at 75 cents, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—cases, at \$42.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Tea—Pekin—500 bags, at \$8.80, by Yuen-fat to travelling trader.

Potato Flour—100 bags, at \$2.07, by Kwai-mow to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register.)

August 3rd.

Barometer—1 p.m. 32.920
Barometer—1 p.m. 32.940
Barometer—1 p.m. 32.960
Thermometer—9 a.m. 80
Thermometer—1 p.m. 88
Thermometer—9 a.m. 87
Thermometer—1 p.m. 88
Thermometer—9 a.m. 88
Thermometer—1 p.m. 88
Thermometer—Minimum 88

Thermometer—Maximum (over night) 88

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

August 3rd.

Barometer—1 p.m. 32.920
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Barometer—1 p.m. 32.960
Thermometer—9 a.m. 80
Thermometer—1 p.m. 88
Thermometer—9 a.m. 87
Thermometer—1 p.m. 88
Thermometer—9 a.m. 88
Thermometer—1 p.m. 88
Thermometer—Minimum 88

Thermometer—Maximum (over night) 88

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 88

Thermometer—Maximum (over night) 88

EXTRACTS.

"YOU BID ME TELL."

You bid me tell, Blue-Eyes, to write

A Rendevous. What!—youthful—tonight?

Rebet. Some skill I have, its true;

But thirteen lines, and rhyme on two—

"Rebet" as well. Ah, helpless pilot!

Still, there are five lines—mangled sight,

These Gallic bonds, I fear'd, would fight.

My easy Muse. They did tell you!

You bid me try!

That makes them nine. The port's in eight—

Tis all because your eyes are bright!

Now just a pair to end with "oo!"

When mads command, what can we do?

Behold!—the Rondem, tasteless light,

You bid me try!

AUSTIN DODSON

ON A BEAUTIFUL GIRL

All golden is her virgin head,

Her cheeks a bloomy rose,

Carnation-bright the luttering red

That's o'er it's toilet now;

But neither gem nor flower retires

With that clear wonder of her eyes.

But twice has each like them been given

To be behold of me,

And once twas in the twilight hour,

Once in the summer sun;

A yearning gratitude there was born,

A dream joyful and forlorn.

For once in heaven a single star

Lay in a light unknown—

A tender look more hid far

Than all that eyes have shown;

It seemed between the gold and gray

The dawn of a fever day.

And once where ocean's depth divine,

Over silver sands was hung,

Gleaming in the half-light line.

The hope so song has sung—

The memory of a world far

Twin all our blazing wealth of air.

For dear though earthly day may flow

Our dream is dear yet;

How little is the life we know

To life that we forget!

Till in a maiden's eyes we see

What once had been; that still shall be.

FREDERICK H. MURRAY IN MACMILLAN.

A CLERICAL WINNER OF THE DERBY.

It was William, ninth Earl of Derby, who, in the year 1687 instituted the Derby Plate, to be run on the 23rd of July every year, on the racecourse situated between the hills of Castleton and Dethyby, in the Vale of Man. The value of the plate was £5. The Isle of Man races were held upon that identical racecourse, with occasional breaks in their continuity, up to a time within the memory of those still living, and the Derby Plate always formed an important item in the programme. I know highly respected and venerable dignitaries of the Church now living who was placed in a very awkward predicament some forty years ago, by seeing himself announced in the public prints as the owner of the winner of one of these events, his coachman having actually, without his knowledge, or consent, entered a very fast mare of his for the race, and won it. He will guess that his coachman had a very bad quarter of an hour sooner. But his offence was forgiven, and for eight-and-thirty years afterwards he was the faithful servant of that forbearing master. The racecourse is now used as a rifle range, but there is still a stretch of about half a mile which affords excellent ground for a gallop, and the turf is as light and springy as any I ever saw—

Sporting Gazette.

RACE MEETINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Le Phare, a French provincial paper, publishes the following striking comparison between Longchamps and Epsom Downs. It must be confessed, however, that it is hardly complimentary to our *ancestre*."Last Sunday the string of carriages in the avenue of Longchamps and the Grand Alley of the Cascade took two hours in doffing past. Landau, victorins, broughams, phaetons, mail coaches, avec les Four in Hand (sic) advanced slowly in four ranks; whilst both squadrons of horsemen and elegant *unconscious*, superbly-dressed, curvetted in the side alleys. The *coup d'œil* was fairy-like, and the return from the races favoured, as it was, by beautiful weather, left nothing to envy in the English Derby, which only recalled to mind 'la fameuse descente de la Courtille.' Briefly, this is a description of the Derby Day across the Channel. Four hundred thousand *pourchaire* (whatever they may be) crammed on to a space of twenty kilometres, ten thousand idiots, bald-legged, hump-backed, crippled, mignons coloured with lamp-black of a more or less authentic hue, two thousand pickpockets, of all ages and both sexes; a medley of vehicles of every description, drawn by beasts of a variety of species, from the thong-lashed to the scow, the donkey, and the dog. All these in an ocean of dust, and relieved with broken hats, torn clothes, black eyes, and burned-out pockets. In a word, a population in a frenzy for one day in the year. This is the English Derby. It is perhaps, not very amusing; but it should be seen in order to compare it with the physiognomy of French race courses."Well done, *Le Phare*, your readers must feel much enlightened by this striking portrait of English manners and customs in the nineteenth century. *Globe*.

THE BERKELEY PEDIGREE.

This another pedigree, that of Berkeley. This is one to the early stages of which my own work has led me to give some attention.

I trust that I have shown that there is every probability that Robert Fitz-Harding, the name is familiar to the readers of Byron's "Hunts from Home" and "Vision of Judgment." To say that he was below com-

Domesday and elsewhere, and grandson of

the Harding the Staller, a man who, whether he be thought to his credit or not, has

been a great owner under Edward and

Henry III. His descendants, and their

titles, are well ascertained, and there is no

other Harding to whom we can readily assign the other Hardings who have

the name of Robert Fitz-Harding. But, while

other people have been so anxious to derive

for themselves imaginary English forefathers

the Berkleys seem anxious to get rid of their

real English forefathers. P. S. Boscawen

Boscawen, all the time we are told of the father of

Robert Fitz-Harding, in other words of

Harding, is that he was the companion

of William the Conqueror. This is pure

fiction; no such Harding can be found, and

it is something for Sir Bernard Burke to

admit, after consulting some of the pro-

fessors of the local antiquaries, that

"the Berkleys are an anxious crowd of their

English forefathers."

THE BERKELEY PEDIGREE.

King of Denmark is the son of him and

another, King of Denmark, the King of

Denmark, all at once. It is curious to ask

a Gloucestershire antiquary what King of

Denmark he means. You soon find that

King of Denmark is the son of him and

another. The grotesque absurdity of William

being accompanied by a son, the only

possible King of Denmark, Sir Bernhard

Boscawen, a cousin and ally of Hardi,

never comes into their heads. *Contemporary Review*.

POET LAUREATE.

Literature and antiquities, though expressed in the same language, have as little in common as a medieval alchemist and a modern chemist, and thousands of people who read when Homer and Virgil were forgotten and not still then. [Southey was followed by one of the greatest names in English literature—William Wordsworth, who held office from 1843 to 1850. When he left in that year a world which could ill afford to lose him, the laureateship was offered to him, but he refused, and it was not so easy to trace as the origin of the title. The idea of a great man or a king having a poet to him to celebrate his exploits is, as the readers of "Cicero" are aware, as old as the times of Alexander the Great, to say nothing of King Richard I, provided himself with William the Conqueror, and Edward II, with Baston, for the express purpose of recording their exploits in verse. It may, however, be questioned whether the term "poet laureate" or as it would then be written, "poet laureatus," was not used in the villages elect a "mayor" for the ensuing year, and in celebration of the event, they claim and exercise the right of dancing and singing, and the only privilege which the Mayor possesses is that when he finds three pigs sleeping together, he may turn the middle one out and lie down himself between the other two!—Notes and Queries.

A CURIOUS CUSTOM.

The Gloucester Journal mentions a singular custom which prevails in the village of Rendwick, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. On the 9th of April each year, the proceedings of somewhat boisterous description, in which the Mayors of the several towns elect a "mayor" for the ensuing year, and in celebration of the event, they claim and exercise the right of dancing and singing, and the only privilege which the Mayor possesses is that when he finds three pigs sleeping together, he may turn the middle one out and lie down himself between the other two!—Notes and Queries.

HOME EDUCATION.

Charity is not the only quality which begins at home. It is throwing away money to spend a thousand a year on the teaching of three hours if they are to return from school only to find the older members of their family intent on amusing themselves at any cost of time and trouble, or sacrificing self-respect in grovelling efforts to struggle into a social position above their own. The child will never place his aims high, and pursue them steadily, unless the parent has taught him what energy and elevation of purpose mean, not less by example than by precept. *Life of Lord Macaulay*.

ANOTHER LOVE ROMANCE OF CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

After Miss Cushman had achieved fame in England she made a tour of this country. She was then a woman of middle age, with only the laureateship, and we must therefore understand King James' phrase in a complimentary, not in a technical sense. The first poet laureate in the popular acceptation of the term—that is to say, the first poet who received a pension by virtue of his office—was undoubtedly the immortal author of the "Faerie Queen." In 1591 he received a pension of fifty pounds a year from Queen Elizabeth, and in his twenty-eighth sonnet he alludes to his "laureate leaf." His splendid rhapsodies, his Royal mistress, preceded him to the National Theatre, Cincinnati. Queen Elizabeth was the leading man, many years his junior. He had been brought up as a gentleman, being the son of a Quaker in Philadelphia. He soon evinced a liking for the stage, and nothing could keep him from it. As far as theatrical went, he had not made any progress, and was held in low esteem by Samuel Daniel, the "well-known Daniel," as one of his contemporaries has happily called him—a poet whose sweet and limpid verse differs little from that of the present day, and stands in striking contrast to the rough, masculine, and somewhat unrefined vigour which characterises most of his contemporaries. With Ben Jonson, who in 1619 succeeded Daniel, commenced the celebrated annual butt of comedy, which has ever since been as intimately associated with the laureateship as the birthday ope was with the "Merry Mollies." It was during the stormy period which intervened between 1640 and 1660 people had a more serious to think about than the peaceful office of poet laureate, consequently the office was discontinued, and was not re-established until, in 1660, Sir William Davenant stepped into the vacant seat. He did good service in his generation, and was a noble-minded man, in whose veins was supposed to run the blood of Shakespeare; but busy lives ours may be excused for exchanging "Gondibert" and the "Siege of Rhodes" for "The Idylls of the King" and "The Gond." When Davenant had reigned for ten years Dryden took his place, and reflected more glory on the office than he had done. After this he assumed a bolder front, flattered no more about the scenes, and was soon as they wear nowadays, but then thought a wild, crazy style.

The star had been giving me a few stage directions, and impelled by I know not what impulse, I suddenly asked:

"What of all things in this world, Miss Cushman, would you rather be?"

She replied, as impulsively glancing at Clarke and sighing:

"I would rather be a pretty woman than anything in this wide world," and on the stage she rushed to shread through Mrs. Merriwells. After this he assumed a bolder front, flattered no more about the scenes, and was soon as they wear nowadays, but then thought a wild, crazy style.

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This was a happy period for them both. Frankness being one of her chief characteristics, she made no secret of her admiration for his talents and liking for him personally, and of her intention to forward his interests, as far as lay within her power. Whether she loved him as she had loved another in her girlhood days is difficult to determine, but her manners became more gentle and womanlike, she was less impious with her underlings, and gave a great deal of time to teaching him his parts. His feelings were easier provoked, and he became a recognised fact to her; it became a recognised fact that he was the great star's protégé, and next it transpired that she had engaged him to go to England with her.

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Matters had stood thus for some months. One evening Miss Cushman was going to the theatre, alone, when a week, haggard-looking woman approached her, with a baby in her arms. She was a small, red-haired, fragile creature. Laying her hand on Miss Cushman's shoulder, she said—

"Miss Cushman, I think a woman of your genius and position might have plenty of admirers without taking up with the husband of a poor woman like me."

The tragedienne paused in blank astonishment.

"Are you talking to me?" she asked.

"I am." "And say I have taken your husband from you?"

"Yes you—Charlotte Cushman." "I don't know you; and may I ask the name of this precious husband of yours?"

"Conrad Clarke," was the reply.

The great actress hurried away. She had received a blow, but she met it with as brave a front as she had others in her not altogether smooth path of life.

"All smiles, bows, and honeyed words," Clarke greeted her that night. She gave a death-blow to all his hopes; not tenderly, but many a woman so situated might have done, but with characteristic decision.

On learning from his wife, what she had done, he became furious at what he declared to be a malicious scheme to ruin him, and leaving her he swore, never to live with her again. Annie Clarke easily obtained a divorce from him, and shortly after married an actor named Robert.

Some one who passed that night with

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